STONEMAN.

The Great Raid in Western Virginia.

MENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

lundred Miles of Rasiroad Torn Up. Fifteen Locomotives and Two andred Cars Burned and One Thousand Prisoners and Twenty Pieces of Ar-

tillery Captured.

Bristol, Abingdon and Wytheville Burned.

Lead Mines and Salt Works, with Fifty Foundries and Furnaces and Ten Millions of Property Destroyed.

Cavalry Battle Marion.

schinridge Driven Into North Carolina, BLC.,

Our Cincinnati Correspondence CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1864. M AND PURPOSE OF THE EXPEDITION.

cated that it was his intention to swing on Greenville to Strawberry Plains, and thus open

road. The expedition was entrusted to Major and General Burbridge gathered his cavalry.

sman, with General Gillem and his early on the morning of the 12th the troops broke ss, commanded respectively by Colonels Brown, by and Wade, the whole force amounting to fifty-

ight on Friday, December 13, where it was drawn up to appose the crossing of the north branch of the Hoiston fiver. Skirmishing at once began, General Gillem, with the Highth Tennessee, engaging the enemy's attention in sont while General Stoneman sent two regiments. while General Stoneman sent two regiments—the eth Kentucky mounted infantry and Thirteenth see—two miles up the river to cross at Opossum herd and fank the enemy, which was successfully done, Morgan, being deceived as to the force in his front, and having neglected to guard the Borgan, being deceived as to the force in his front, and having neglected to guard the upper ford, was completely surprised, not being aware of the approach of the Union forces on his flank until they charged him with a yell, routing his men in confusion, killing and wounding fifteen and capturing eighty-five prisoners, among whom was Morgan himself. The rebels surreated in the direction of Bristol, closely pursued by Senseral Burbridge, who marched until nightfall, when he halted, built large fires, as if he meant to encamp for the hight; but, suddenly breaking camp, he moved rapidly on Bristol, and at three eclock in the morning the Elevanth Mentucky cavalry charged into the place with drawn mabres, surprising the garrison, capturing three hundred prisoners and a train of cars that was just starting to Rishmond with the mails. As soon as it was known that the Yankees were in town all was excitement and contain, men rushing into the streets, women crying and looking from the windows in their night clothes, as regiment after regiment of blue jackets poured into the town and filled all the streets. The remnant of Duka's brigade, which was encamped just out of the town, got together and joined the home guards who were gut under arms; but before either party could form our troopers were among them with their sabres, and after some small show of resistance and a few straggling shots, Duke's men beake and the home guards threw down thair arms and fiel into the houses. The telegraph essential that the telegraph the news of the stack to were put under arms; but before either party could form our treopers were among them with their sabres, and, after some small show of resistance and a few straggling shots, Duke's men broke and the home guards threw dewn thair arms and fled into the houses. The telegraph edwe thair arms and fled into the houses. The telegraph shots, Duke's men broke and the home guards threw dewn thair arms and fled into the houses. The telegraph shots and both the operators were captured befere time smough etapaed to telegraph the news of the stack to Richmond or any of the stations above or below. Mr. E. Chapman, of New York, who accompanied General Burbridge as telegraph operator, tried the wire and found it sail right, and communication open with Richmond, Jonesboro and intermediate points. From telegrams on fle in the office it was assortained that Yaughn had not learned of the movements of our forces until they reached Rogers-ville, when he had put off poat haste with his forces for Bristel, and was then at Zollicoffer, twelve miles from the place. General Burbridge marched immediately for Bristel, and was then at Zollicoffer, and occupied a strong position on the read leading there, about seven miles from Bristol. When day broke Yaughn was amassed to fised himself cut off and sonfronted by a force larger than his own. A dense fog during the morning, which hung close to the earth, prevented General Burbridge from atta-king Yaughn, who, taking advantage of the fog, creaming Yaughn, who, taking advantage of the fog of the word of the word was the visit of the Arms of the Ar

must have been overhauled and captured; but i Burbridge was closing up on him with his sebres we ran violently into the head of Breekinging's co almost stampeding it, and mixing for a time blue is and gray together.

Stoneman directed that the centre should be for Fifty-third Kentucky infantry, Eseventh cavary and part of the Eleventh Michigan car accordingly formed on the pike

much larger frore than it was supposed possible for him to get together. General Gillem was sent for to return, which he did, joining Burbridge at little before dark, but too late to take part in the operations of the day. In the meantime Generals Stoneman and Burbridge had continued to engage the enemy from early dawn, and the battle had now lasted nearly thirty-siz hours, the Aghing being particularly sewer on the left and centre. The colored troops made a magnificent charge in the afternoon, driving back in confusion Duke's rebel brigade, from a hill near the bridge. It was can this life, which we had a struct him in the neck, cutting the activity of the ball struck him in the neck, cutting the activity. The ball struck him in the neck, cutting the activity, and killing him almost instantly. When General Stoneman heard of his death, he exclaimed, "My God is Boyle dead? Then the army has, indeed, lost one of its best soldiers." The regiments that most distinguished themselves in the action were the Eleventh Michigan, Twelfith Ohio and the Eleventh Kennucky, of Brown's brigade, and the Fifth and Sixth United State colored cavalry, of Wade's brigade. Early in the morning it was determined to renew the battle, but whis a day broke it was discovered that Breckinridge had retreated in the direction of Saltville.

Stoneman and proke it was discovered that Breckinridge had retreated in the direction of Saltville, but his column had come back in great confusion, and took the North Carolina road. The cause of this was soon apparent. Colonel Buckley, with his brigade, who had been sent to destroy the lead mines, having ompleted the work, and hearing the firing, had come down to the Seven Mile ford, in rear of Breckinridge, charged his pickets, stampeding them and capturing his advance guard. Breckinridge, finding a force in his rear, became seriously alarmed, and put back in haste to Marion, where he took the road to North Carolina. Licutemant Colonel Buckets, deep all his production of a selection of the first him to

There were many instances of personal heroism which I heard, and should make mention, but for we of room will be obliged to omit them till another time

THOMAS.

The Entire Union Army in Motion,

be received from another direction. Marching orders have been issued, and the whole army is in motion. All

to defend them, so take them up and move them to Bain-bridge

The garrison thus left consisted of about one thousand five hundred men, and they crossed the river before tak-ing up the bridge; and this gave rise to the story that Hood's army had escaped.

The removal of the pontoons obviated one difficulty, removing them beyond the reach of our gunboats; but it gave rise to two others, either of which is insuperable. The river is so wide at Bainbridge that this bridge will not reach from abore to shore by one hundred yards at this stage of the river; and even if it were long enough the current is so rapid that it could not be put down. Unless the river falls suddenly Hood cannot keep to escaps; and we hardly look for much of a fall now that it is raining.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

Action of the County Committee on Vol-unteering in Regard to Bounties—The Old Bounty of \$300 to be Continued, with \$50 Hand Bioney—Three Thousand Five Hundred Men to be Raised to Fill the Quota.

At a meeting of the Special Committee on Volunteer-ing of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, bold January 4, 1665, at twelve o'clock noon, at their office in the Park.

Present, Supervisor Orison Blunt, chairman, presid-ing.

And Hon. M. T. Brennan, Compireller.

And Hon. M. T. Brennan, Compireller.

And Hon. M. T. Brennan, Compireller.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following preamile and recontions were unusually adopted.
Whereas the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting held December 30, 1804, adopted an ordinance entitled:—
An ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union as part and parcel of the quota of the city and county of New York, under the call of the President, dated December 20, 1804, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men:—
The first section of which ordinance provides as follows:—

The first section of which ordinance provides as follows:—
SECTOIN 1. For the purpose of securing the additional number of men required of the county of New York, under the call of the President of the United States, dated December 20, 1804, for three hundred thousand (800,000 men, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay, as hereinafter provided, such sum and sums of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable volunteers for the United States service, either in the army or pavy, not exceeding one thousand dollars for any one volunteer, provided such volunteer shall be credited and allowed on account of the quota of men required to be furnished by the county under such call of the President.

furnished by the county under such call of the readent.

And, whereas, such ordinance does not decide that the committee shall pay any increased bounty, but leave it discretionary with the Committee on Volunteering to increase said bounty; and, whereas, in the opinion of this committee, the sum of \$300 is a sufficient sum to pay for a three year volunteer, and a proportionate sum for a shorter term of service; and, whereas, the number of men to be raised to fill the present quote is about three thousand five hundred; therefore be it

whereas, the number of their whereas, the number of their special quote is about three thousand five hundred; therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee deem it inexpedient to increase the amount paid for volunteering, but will continue as heretofore to pay the sum of \$300 to the volunteer and \$50 hand money to three year men, \$200 to the volunteer and \$50 hand money for two year men, and \$100 to the volunteer and \$20 hand money for one year men.

Obsik of County Committee on Volunteering.

SAVANNAH UNDER THE OLD FLAG.

THE CITIZENS BECOMING SOCIABLE.

They Accept Their Position with Grace and Great Good Sense.

They Resolve that They Seek Peace by Laying Bown Their Arms.

General Sherman's Regulations for the Government of the City.

The Citizens to be Permitted to Stay at Home if They Behave Themselves,

The steemship Pulton, from Savannah, Ga., January an's army, on their way to their homes in the West. Among the passengers per Fulton were Colonels Mur-ray, Smith, Glesson, Hambright, Heath, Anderson, How-ard, Van Voorhees, Cabill and one hundred and forty

ther officers of lesser grade, of General Sherman's army. The Fulton passed the steamer Arago, bound South,

by the leiton, for promptly forwarding our des also to Purser McManus for similar favors.

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch.

quiet, beyond the stir of troops through its streets and

much desired ends some of the prominent citizens of

On Wednesday last, pursuant to a call signed by Mayor

Arnold, several Aldermen, and a number of the influen-tial citizens, three or four hundred of the citizens met at the Masonic Hall, and was called to order by the Mayor, who briefly stated its objects, and explained the present

condition of affairs and the future prospects as far as possible. Two secretaries were appointed, and a committee of nine of the most prominent men were gelected to frame resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and report shem at ones.

The following resolutions were soon after submitted to the meeting and wasnimously adopted:—

Whereas, by the fortunes of war, and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and whereas, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby
Resolve, That we accept the position, and, in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the constitution," "leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and vote."

Resolved, That, laying asside all differences and burying bygones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of conqueror, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are; and while we owe on our part a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives and property recognized by those laws.

Resolved, That we respectfully request his Excellency the Governor to call a convention of the people of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power to protect them and other property from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position

mand.

Resolved, That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, General Sherman, and to each, the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta.

The secretaries were directed to furnish Brigadier General Geary with a copy of the resolutions.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

RICHARD D. ARNOLD, Chairman.

A. S. HARTEIDOE, ROBERT ERWIN, Secretaries.

Having placed themselves in this unequivocal position, many have already taken the oath of allegiance and ac-

tnowledged the responsibility growing out of their new GENERAL EMERMAN'S REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SAVANNAH.

General Sherman has issued the following general

General Sherman has issued the following general order, defining with clearness the line of policy he has adopted to meet the present emergencies:

Special Field Orders—No. 143.

Headquarthes,

Headquarthes,

Military Division of the Mississippi,

In the city of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a military post and adapted to future military uses; but as it contains a population of some twenty thousand people, who must be provided for, and as other citizons may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

I. During war the military is superior to civil authority, and where interests clash the civil must give way; yet, where there is no conflict, every encouragement should be given to well disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residences, and tradesmen allowed the free use of their shops, tools, &c. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made perfectly safe to perions in their usual pursuits. Passes should not be exacted within the line of outer pickous; but if any person shall shoes these privileges, by communicating with the enemy or doing any act of hostility to the government of the United States, he or she will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Commorce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent compensurate with the wants of the citizens, governed by the restrictions and rules of the Treasury Department.

GENERAL GRANT'S REQULATIONS.

Brigadier General John W. Geary, commanding the sity, has baued the following order for the government

city, has baued the following order for the government of the city:—

General Orders—No. 2.

Headquarems, City or Savamas, Dec. 24, 1864.

1. For convenience in military government, all that portion of the city lying east of Bull street is designated as the Eastern district; that lying west of Bull street, as the Western district. Colonel Wm B. Woods, Seventy-cith Oho Volunteers, is announced as provost marshal of the Eastern district. His headquarters will be in the United States Barracks, on Bull street. Colonel H. A. Barnum, One Hundred and Fofty-ninth New York Volunteers, is announced as provost marshal of the Western district. His headquarters will be near the corner of Barnard and South Broad streets. All applications for protection of persons and private property, or for redress of grievances, will be made to the provost marshal of the district, or to the nearest officer of the guard.

II. Each regiment on provost duty will be held responsible for the peace and good order of their respective accitons. The provost marshals of districts will number the sections assigned to these regiments.

III. All public and private property will be taken or used against the consent of the owners, except upon an order from proper authority.

IV. Officers and others, equitted to quarters for private or public use, will make application to Brigadior General Easton, Chief Quartermaster.

V. All persons within the city, who have been in any way connected with the robel army, will report without delay to Captain Ira B. Soymour, Provost Marshal (office in Exchange Building), and there register their names.

VI. No citizen will be arrested except for misdemeanor or upon written orders from these headquarters or from a provest marshal.

VII. The Fire Department of this city has been represented by the civil authorities as highly efficient.

or upon written orders from these headquarters or from a provost marshal.

VII. The Fire Department of this city has been represented by the civil authorities as highly efficient. Mr. Casey, acting Chief of the Fire Department, is authorized to continue operations, and will be held responsible for the faithful performance of his duties. All members of the different fire companies will continue subject to his orders, and neglect of duty on their part will be duly punished. In case of fire, the provest masshal of the district will send immediately strong detachments of guards to preserve order in the vicinity.

VIII. Those persons connected with the water works and gas works of the city will continue to perform their duties as usual. The manager of these works will apply to the provost marshal of the district in which they are located for sufficient guards for the protection of the works, together with the fuel and other material pertaining to them.

IX. All soldiers found within the city limits, absent from their camps without passes from their respective commanders, will be arrested and sent to their commands.

ters. They will be transported to our exterior pline.

XII. Citisens destitute of provisions can make a cation at the city store, where they will be supplied u the order of Dr. Arnold, Mayor of the city.

XIII. Reveille will be beaten at six P. M. Tatte eight P. M. Tages at nine. After taps all listed a found on the streets who are not op duty, and who had proper passes, will be arrested by the patrol. I pictous or disorderly characters will also be arrested a that hour. Care must be taken in carrying out this on not to make improper arrests of citizens who may be tending to their lawful business in an orderly mam By command of

Brigadier General JOHN W. GEARY, commanding W. T. Forness, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE POOR OF SAVANNAR.

manner even with all the assistance, which is necessarily limited, that the authorities can render. Their condition is most deplorable, and must be alleviated in some way of other, and that at once. An effort is being made on the part of the military and civic authorities to accomplish

as far as may be, this great result.

Hon Albert G. Brown, special agent of the Treasury
Department, has arrived in this city, and has occupied
the Bank of Commerce building, where he has a fine suit of offices, and has already commenced to perform the arduous and varied duties of his office.

All the captured cotton, tobacco and supplies found here have been turned over to Mr. Brown, and he will thousand bales of cotton, a quantity of tobacco and other

goods taken here.

Mr. John H. Pillsbury, assistant special agent, will have the immediate charge of the Savannah district, with his headquarters at the Bank of Commerce. The regulations controlling trade will be determing upon and announced in a few days.

upon and announced in a few days.

THE POSTMASTER'S ARRIVAL.

Colonel A. H. Markland, general agent of the Post Office Department for the earmies of the United States, has arrived from the North, and has taken possession of the Post Office, in the custom house building. None but soldiers' letters will be received for transmission North for some time to come, but as soon as affairs are more extended to the mail. Colonel to all. Colonel to all. settled the mail will be thrown open to all. Colone Markland will remain here for some time, and will organ ize a thorough system for the transmission and receipt of mails. His known experience and ability promise

of mails. His known experience and ability promise early results.

THE ADAMS EXPERS.

Mr. R. A. Rice, agent of the Adams Express, opened the company's office, long occupied by the Southern Express Company, on Monday last, and has since done a tremendous business. Over five hundred thousand dollars have been already received and transmitted to the North, and the rush continues unabted.

During the past week all the corps composing the army have been reviewed by General Sherman. They presented a splendid appearance. They showed that they had performed a long and tollsome march, but all had a soldierly bearing, and seemed capable of undertaking the final campaign that shall result in the downfall of the rebellion. All were in splendid health and spirits, and eager for the bugie blast for the advance.

The Fire Department of the city paraded to-day, and passed before General Sherman, General Geary and a host of officers, and presented a very creditable appearance. With the exception of the officers or foremen of the different companies, the department is composed of negroes. They are uniformed in the most fancy suits, with a liberal supply of bright buttons, embrodery and fancy trimmings. Not all who paraded to day appeared in their brilliant uniforms; but those that did made a decided sensation, and seemed to feel the awful responsibility of their position to the utmost. As they marched one or two of the most musical darkies sang various songs, of a didactin character, narrating the brave deeds of the companies took up the chorus and filled the streets with their loud refrain. It was a very novel and igneresting event. The department is regarded as exceedingly efficient, and will be kept on duty, without any change in its organization.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

will be kept on duty, without any change in its organization.

A RECONNOISEANCE.

The Third division of the Twentieth corps, General Ward, was sent over to South Carolina this morning, and encountered a regiment of Wheeler's cavalry. The rebels were speedly broken and driven back, and our troops advanced without finding any reserve force strong enough to make a stand. The movement developed the fact that the main body of the enemy's troops had retired from our immediate front, leaving only a cavalry force to watch our operations.

Supplies of clothing for our men, to replace those worn out in the campaign from Atlanta to the coast, are arriving daily, and the army will be recitted in a few days.

The army is now resting and bracing itself for the grand campaign that is before it. The victories won by General Thomas over Hood have diffused a general feeling of joy over the entire command, and have inspired a healthy spirit of cresiation that will be felt in the next movement.

REOPENING OF THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Collector Draper's Mission to Savannah.

Colonel Allen's Mission to New York.

A Hitch in General Beale's Blanket Project,

The Savannah Cot

ariled for Savannah in the steamer Granada yesterda Mr. Draper goes out as the special agent of the gover-ment to take charge of the cotton captured in that city the army of General Shorman, having filed bonds to the

ourchase a large quantity of provisions for the poor that city. The provisions are to be paid for in ric immense quantity of which is said to be stored in S

the city hereby binding itself in the city hereby binding itself in maintenance on the 30th day of December, 1864, as per recordings of council, viz:—50 hhds. bacon mess pork, 50 do. land, 20 hhds. middling be 500 bbls. good Irish potatoee, 500 do. kin meal, 25 do. white beans, 800 do. hard bread.

R. DITMOLD,

Attest—James Guori, Clerk of Council.

Savannan, Dec. 21, 1864.

Whereas, Colonel Julian Allem, having offered his seevices gratuitously, this is to certify that he has been as pointed special agent by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah to proceed to New York, for the purpose of negotiating the exchange of rice for other provisions for the use of the suffering and destitute inhabits ants of this city.

Attest—James Gugel, Clerk of Council.

Theasury Agency, Fifth Special Diffract, Savanas, Dec. 31, 1864.

Albert G. Browne, Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department:—

eand dollars, even though the recip did rebel against the Stars and Stripes. tions to the wants of their brethren in the South, and now, when the people of Savannah call for the bare people saries of life, will they be any the less chary of me which a kind Providence has placed at their disposal?

Some weeks ago, it will be recollected, General Beale, of the rebel army, was released from Fort Warren for the purpose of buying thirty thousand blankets for the rebel-prisoners confined in the North. These blankets were to be paid for by a shipment of cotton from Mobile; but through some misunderstanding the staple has not ar-rived. The blankets are all ready for delivery, but there is some hitch about the delivery of the equivalent, and the consequence is that the robel prisoners are seriously

"The Amendment to the Constitution." ADDRESS BY GERRIT SMITH.

The Cooper Institute was well filled last evening by an

intelligent audience, drawn thither by an announcement that Mr. Gerrit Smith would speak on the "Amendmen to the Constitution." He commenced by observing that, in his judgment, the constitution distinctly forbids slavery, and this was apparent from the fact that it guaran-teed to every State a republican form of government. If the people could not have an amendment that would say it was an anti-xiavery paper, let it be at least implied. The was an anti-siavery paper, let it be at least implied. The constitution should never more be interpreted to legalistization. But a far more in portant amendment to the constitution was proposed, an that was an amendment which should provide that man be civilly or politically disabled because of his rac or origin. Such an amendment would not only bank slavery, but would make effectual protection against feature. The power which the constitution had in itse to make amendments was important; and if it were excressed there would be an end of slavery, polygam and other abominations, and make the people of American States homogeneous. He was opposed the premature reconstruction of the States, and favor of provisional governments until the rebellion was subdued. The speaker alluded to the plan for reconstructing the Union now before Congress, and commende some of its features, but wished that there were aprevision in it forbidding the forfeiture of civil and politically discussed frace or origin. In short, the plan of Congress was calling for a war of races. Christ crucific was the Saviour of the world, and the negro crucific was the Saviour of the world, and the negro crucific was the saviour of this nation. No State, in his judgment, should return to the Union unless she would impartial in respect to the distribution of power. Louisian should not be admitted with her present constitution, although that State, all things considered, did visually though the State, all things considered, did visually the plant of the colored people, notwith then went on to speak of the plan of General Banks was a good govern and an enlightened friend of the colored people, notwith then went on the speak of the plan of General Banks for the employment of the negroes, and said this was but right to put the blacks under restriction an the guidance of another power, but after the war the colored people should have all their rights. Mr. Smit then enunciated the startling proposition that ecclared to large the said was greatly and palpabily constitution should never more be interpreted to legalize slavery or permit its legalization. But a far more im-